

Other Teresa Fonda  
Ally: Mrs. Thatcher  
other Teresa of Calcutta,  
she was moved to Paris  
of homeless people  
added that Margaret Thatcher will  
meeting at. During her  
idence. Mother Teresa was  
new host for London's  
out. She told reporters  
that the prime minister  
up her work.

The Global Newspaper  
Edited and Published  
in Paris.  
Printed simultaneously in Paris,  
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,  
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,  
Miami, Rome, Tokyo.

# Herald Tribune



PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

No. 32,702 15/483

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 16-17, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Chaos Is Afghan Destiny

### Geneva Accord Papers Over War's Reality

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — If all goes well and the letter and spirit of the Geneva accords are observed by all four parties, Afghanistan will return to the chaos that prevailed when the Soviet Union intervened in 1979.

The country already has seen a million of its citizens killed, its landscape marred by vast destruction and close to half of its population wracked from its roots.

But war will go on.

When Moscow intervened in December 1979, a pro-Soviet government in Kabul — the product of the third coup since 1973 — was embroiled by a conservative, Islamic people unwilling to accept a Marxist revolution and was threatened from within by militant and murderous factionalism.

The anti-Communist forces were even more deeply divided. In Afghanistan, the institutions of a modern state serve largely as a facade for a society in which tribalism, ethnic divisions, hereditary leaders of Islamic sects and feudal

landlords exert a greater hold over sections of the population of 15 million.

These divisions continue. The expansion of warfare introduced by the Soviet military, and particularly its air force, and the reactive upgrading by the United States,

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

Saudi Arabia and China of the arsenal of the insurgency, have devastated what was at best one of the world's least developed countries.

Three million Afghans have fled to Pakistan, which has received them with exemplary openness and generosity, in the view of international refugee officials and other specialists.

Two million more Afghans have preferred even the rigors of Iran to remaining in their country. An additional two million are estimated to have been displaced by the fighting inside Afghanistan. Internal refugees have swelled Kabul, a city of less than half a million in the early 1970s, to two million inhabitants today.

See AFGHAN, Page 5

## 2 Hostages On Jet Plead For Release Of 17 in Jail

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

ALGIERS — The hijackers of a Kuwait Airways jetliner put two of their hostages on an open communication channel to the Algiers airport control tower Friday to plead for the release of 17 militant fundamentalists in prison in Kuwait.

"I ask the Kuwaiti authorities to release the 17 persons held in Kuwaiti jail because of the insistence of the hijackers of killing us all if they are not released," said a man who identified himself as Suleiman Mohammed Suleiman al-Misheri, a Kuwaiti.

Mr. Misheri appeared confused at the first rendition of his statement, and the control tower asked him to repeat it. He did, still sounding shaky.

He was followed by another man identified as Mohammed Ahmed al-Hajemi, who sounded calm as he reiterated a similar message, which repeats the demand the hijackers have made since taking over the plane on April 5.

Algerian and Kuwaiti officials and journalists who spoke Thursday to a Kuwaiti hostage, Gomaa Abdallah al-Shatti, said the man suggested that the hijackers were treating the remaining 31 passengers on the Boeing 747 very roughly.

See HIJACK, Page 5



## Stocks Recover In N.Y.

### Dow Index Resists New, Troubling Economic Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Wall Street shrugged off the second worrying U.S. economic statistic in as many days and the Dow Jones industrial average posted a small gain Friday after it had appeared on the brink of another sharp drop.

The blue-chip average of 30 stocks, which had fallen 101.46 on Thursday after disappointing U.S. trade figures, slid nearly 30 points in morning trading Friday.

The new drop on the New York Stock Exchange came after the Labor Department reported that wholesale prices had risen 0.6 percent in March, a statistic regarded as a harbinger of renewed inflation and possibly of growth-choking higher interest rates.

But the stock market took heart from the joint intervention of central banks to support the U.S. dollar, and around midday, the market began to recover. The Dow closed at 2,019.3, up 2.29.

Stock markets in Europe and Asia generally fell Friday because of the U.S. trade deficit, which was \$13.83 billion for February, but in most cases the damage was limited.

On the New York market, trading was heavy. Volume amounted to about 234.6 million shares, up from 211.8 million Thursday.

Although the blue chips making up the Dow showed strength, on the broader market, declining issues led those advancing by about a 5-3 ratio.

"The early weakness was a follow-through from Thursday," said Rodd Anderson, vice president in equity trading at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. "But the central bank intervention on the dollar stabilized the currency markets and that basically stopped us from going down further."

Analysts also said that as the Dow had moved down toward 1,980 early in the day, stocks had found technical support from trad-

See MARKETS, Page 8

A group of visiting bankers watching dealers at a money-brokering company in Tokyo on Friday.

## U.S. Wholesale Prices Leaped in March

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Wholesale prices jumped 0.6 percent in March, the biggest increase in 11 months, the U.S. government said Friday, in a report that increased nervousness in the financial markets about inflation and the health of the economy.

The March increase more than erased a 0.2 percent drop in February. If the March rate held for 12 months, it would yield an annual inflation rate of 7 percent, compared with 2.2 percent for all of 1987.

"The widespread nature of these price changes suggests that inflation pressures may be intensifying," said Donald Ratajczak, a Georgia State University economist who analyzes trends in wholesale prices.

Analysts said the rise in the government's Producer Price Index could put pressure on the Federal Reserve, the U.S. central bank, to raise interest rates in order to dampen inflationary expectations and help support the dollar.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell on the price data before recovering in the afternoon. Prices of U.S. Treasury bonds,

which lose value as inflation accelerates, were down sharply.

The dollar fell, then steadied to close mixed in Europe and New York. (Page 9.)

Reports on the U.S. economy were positive in recent weeks, and few economists are forecasting a recession this year. But if the economy weakens before the November presidential election, it could hurt Vice President George Bush, the leading candidate for the Republican nomination.

The Labor Department said in its report on wholesale price activity that energy prices, which had been falling at an annual rate of 17 percent, rose 0.9 percent last month, their first increase since August.

Food prices, after dropping 0.7 percent last month, for the first three months of the year, beef and veal prices climbed 4.6 percent.

The department said the index for consumer goods other than food and energy rose 0.4 percent after a rise in February of 3 percent. Among the more expensive items were automobiles, drugs, jewelry and men's and boys' clothing.

Overall, wholesale prices rose at an annual rate of 3.1 percent from January through March.

which put off construction supplies and consumer goods other than cars.

The Federal Reserve Board said the slight March advance followed a month of no change in February, which had originally been reported as posting a rise of 0.2 percent.

Production had been increasing at a steady pace in previous months.

On the Producer Price Index, food and energy prices can fluctuate greatly from month to month. Analysts therefore look to the calendar.

See PRICES, Page 13

## Japanese Red Army Linked to Naples Bomb

By Roberto Suro  
New York Times Service

ROME — A veteran Japanese terrorist with links to radical Lebanese groups carried out the bombing of a U.S. servicemen's club in Naples that killed five persons, including an American, Italian officials said Friday.

A nationwide manhunt was ordered for Junzo Okudaira, a member of the Japanese Red Army group, already wanted for an attack on the U.S. Embassy in Rome last June.

Interior Minister Antonio Gava said that Mr. Okudaira had been identified by witnesses at the scene of the blast Thursday night, that he had been linked to the rental car that concealed the bomb and that the hotel he had used in Naples had been located.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the "Brigades of the Jihad" in an anonymous telephone call to a Rome news agency. The caller said "the imperialist Americans should die today two years after their barbarous attack against the Arab Libyan state." The Naples attack took place on the sec-

ond anniversary of the U.S. raid on the Libyan cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, an action taken to punish Libya for its alleged role in the bombing of a West Berlin discotheque frequented by U.S. soldiers.

Mr. Okudaira is believed to have operated in the Middle East for a number of years, most recently forming an alliance with hard-line Shiite Moslems in Lebanon, according to an anti-terrorism investigator in Rome.

"It appears that Okudaira has connections with one or more Lebanese Shiite groups, and we assume that he can get help from them even if he is operating with his own small network," the investigator said.

U.S. Navy spokesmen in Naples said that the American killed in the bombing was Angela Simona Santos, a 31-year-old Petty Officer from Ocala, Florida. Ms. Santos was assigned to a navy communications center in Naples.

Four American sailors were injured by the explosion, the navy said. One was treated for minor injuries and returned to his ship. The other three were hospitalized and in stable condition. All of the injured were from two frigates that were making port calls in Naples, the Paul, based in Mayport, Florida, and the Capodanno, based in Newport, Rhode Island.

A total of 15 persons were wounded Thursday. All of those injured and most of those injured were outside in the narrow street where the bomb exploded.

A recreation and social center operated by the United Service Organizations was crowded with navy personnel at the time but most were in basement rooms sheltered from the blast.

Mr. Okudaira, 39, has a record of terrorist activities dating back to the 1970s. He was one of eight prisoners released from a Tokyo jail in 1977 to meet the demands of the hijackers of a Japan Air Lines jet. His older brother, Kinoshio, was killed during a bloody assault on Tel Aviv Airport in 1972.

Through fingerprints and other evidence, Mr. Okudaira was identified as having taken part in the bazooka and car bomb attacks on the British and U.S. embassies in Rome last June 9 at the time of the Venice summit meeting of industrialized nations. No one was injured in that operation.

Authorities in Rome and Naples said copious evidence proved Mr. Okudaira carried out the attack on the center Thursday "beyond any uncertainty," as one investigator put it.

According to police, Mr. Oku-

## Iran Is Losing Military Punch, U.S. General Says

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

### Kiosk

Two Kuwaiti officials kept a watch on the hijacked Kuwait Airways jetliner at the Algiers airport on Friday as talks appeared to slow.

the U.S. Marine Corps, told the Senate Armed Services Committee recently.

General Crist also said Iran was having problems getting enough young men to serve in the armed forces.

In little-noticed testimony last month, General Crist said Iran was significantly weakened by Iraqi air attacks on its "economic infrastructure."

These attacks have sharply reduced Iran's daily oil output, leaving it with less cash to buy weapons, he added.

In addition, he said, Iran, in its

offensive against Iraq's port city of Basra, "expended far beyond what they expected to in terms of materiel and supplies and were not able to recoup."

Turning to the missiles Iran and Iraq have been firing at each other's cities, General Crist said that already this year the two countries had fired twice as many missiles as they did from 1985 through 1987.

In addition to missile attacks, the Iraqis "have undertaken a very significant air campaign, and have struck something like 37 cities inside Iran," he said. "It does not get

the headlines, but it is just as effective."

Pentagon leaders long have noted what they say is Iraq's unwillingness or inability to exploit the advantage its air force holds over that of Iran. General Crist agreed that Iraqi F-1 fighter-bombers and Soviet-built Badger bombers usually miss their targets, and he said that only "about 18 percent" of the sorties — one plane going to the target and back — are "effective."

The Iraqi Air Force gave Iran a breather last year when it suspended attacks against refineries and

petroleum distribution points and sent its planes to support Iraqi troops during the Basra offensive.

"This gave Iran 1987 to repair and rebuild their economy," General Crist said.

But he said the rebuilding had been weakened because the country appeared to be having trouble recruiting men to replace those killed or wounded. "Surprisingly to me and many of us," General Crist said, "is the fact that the Iraqis right now have more men under arms than do the Iranians, despite a larger demographic pool."

# Sudanese Boys Flee War Into Ethiopia

**Emaciated Orphans Cross Border, Becoming New Wave of Refugees**

By Mary Battiata  
*Washington Post Service*

NAIROBI — A march of death reminiscent of the 1984-85 famine reported under way again in Ethiopia — not in the north, where it had been predicted, but in the remote southwest, where more than 45,000 Sudanese refugees, many of them emaciated and dying young boys, have dragged themselves across the border in flight from Sudan's civil war.

In the past four months, young Sudanese, described by witnesses as "walking skeletons," have swelled the ranks of already overcrowded refugee camps to more than 250,000 people, according to senior diplomatic sources in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa. About 8,000 refugees are thought to have died along the way. Many of those who survived the trek have

new camp in an unsettled area known as Fugnido.

In November, 7,000 severely malnourished refugees converged on Fugnido. The UN High Commission for Refugees and the Ethiopian Red Cross scrambled to build a camp around the new population. The population at Fugnido and Itang continued to grow by several thousand each month.

Fugnido is now estimated by relief officials to have between 25,000 and 30,000 residents. More than half of them are under the age of 15. Only 3 percent are women, meaning there are few family members to provide the intensive care that famine victims require.

Since December, when the extent of the problem was first recognized by Ethiopia and the United Nations, the high commission has set aside \$1.4 million for Fugnido alone, according to a UN spokesman in Geneva.

A UN spokeswoman said that the refugee relief operation had procured about 80 percent of the food necessary to supply the camps for the next three months.

**I have never seen malnutrition as bad as this. You would not believe the condition of some of them.'**

— Pat Banks, a spokeswoman for the UN mission in Ethiopia

arrived at the camps too weak to feed themselves. At one camp, three to four people are reported to be starving to death every day.

"I have never seen malnutrition as bad as this," said Pat Banks, a spokeswoman for the United Nations mission in Ethiopia and one of several relief officials and diplomats who toured the area recently. "You would not believe the condition of some of them."

Most of the refugees are thought to have been separated from their families when soldiers in Sudan's 4½-year-old civil war raided their villages and shot their parents.

A senior diplomat in Addis Ababa said: "The stories are all along the lines of: 'The tribal militia came in and shot my father, and my mother and sister disappeared, and I started walking.'"

For most of the refugees, the exodus into Ethiopia meant a nightmarish trek of two to four months, from the southern Sudanese regions of the Upper Nile, Bahir Ghazal and Equatoria, across a drought-stricken wasteland.

"This was basically a large-scale movement of young men trying to get the hell out of the war zone," said one source.

Sudan's civil war is between the Sudan People's Liberation Army in the south, dominated by Christians and animists, and the Moslem-dominated Sudanese government in Khartoum.

Relief officials in Addis Ababa say it is not clear precisely what precipitated the mass migration. Late last year, refugees began streaming into three existing camps, Assosa, Itang and Dimma, and they are creating an entirely

schedule for their withdrawal. State Department officials say they hope to bring the opposing sides together in the near future, either for face-to-face talks or for indirect negotiations at a specified site.

Since 1981, Mr. Crocker has been shuttling from the United States to cities in Africa and Europe, pursuing hopes for a settlement. Conservatives such as Senator Jesse Helms, Mr. Wolfe said, still want the battlefield and continuation of the war would cause further economic devastation. The insurgents, led by Jonas Savimbi, receive military aid from the United States and South Africa.

But Mr. Crocker and the Reagan administration may still fail because the success of their policy depends on the cooperation of South Africa, which has shown no inclination to grant independence to South-West Africa in the near future.

The South Africans say they will not pull out of the territory as long as Cubans are in Angola, and the Angolans insist that the United States must stop sending weapons to Mr. Savimbi's guerrilla group before the Cubans go home.

While far from optimistic, State Department officials report some progress in separate talks with the Angolans and the South Africans, and they note that Cuban officials have recently joined the talks on the Angolan side to discuss a

strength of the Angolan



HARMONY AT THE GREAT WALL — The Reverend Billy Graham, the American evangelist, singing a song Friday with a

cadre of clapping Chinese schoolchildren at the Great Wall, outside Beijing. Mr. Graham is making his first trip to China.

The Associated Press

## U.S. Steps Up Effort to End Angola War

By Robert Pear  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — American officials have stepped up efforts to negotiate a settlement of the war in Angola as new indications have emerged that the Angolans would accept the withdrawal of all Cuban troops from their country over several years.

Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is making one last effort to bring about such a settlement, using the same basic strategy he has pursued for seven years: linking the withdrawal of more than 40,000 Cuban troops from Angola and the withdrawal of South African forces from South-West Africa, the territory also known as Namibia.

In the last few months, he said, the Angolans have accepted the principle of total Cuban withdrawal, and Soviet officials have hinted that they would not block progress toward a settlement. Several African countries, including Nigeria, have recently offered to help mediate the 13-year civil war.

The strength of the Angolan

guerrillas has apparently persuaded the Marxist government of Angola that there should be a political settlement because neither side can win on the battlefield and continuation of the war would cause further economic devastation. The insurgents, led by Jonas Savimbi, receive military aid from the United States and South Africa.

Since 1981, Mr. Crocker has been shuttling from the United States to cities in Africa and Europe, pursuing hopes for a settlement. Conservatives such as Senator Jesse Helms, Mr. Wolfe said, still want the battlefield and continuation of the war would cause further economic devastation. The insurgents, led by Jonas Savimbi, receive military aid from the United States and South Africa.

But Mr. Crocker and the Reagan administration may still fail because the success of their policy depends on the cooperation of South Africa, which has shown no inclination to grant independence to South-West Africa in the near future.

The South Africans say they will not pull out of the territory as long as Cubans are in Angola, and the Angolans insist that the United States must stop sending weapons to Mr. Savimbi's guerrilla group before the Cubans go home.

While far from optimistic, State Department officials report some progress in separate talks with the Angolans and the South Africans, and they note that Cuban officials have recently joined the talks on the Angolan side to discuss a

strength of the Angolan

## Israel Makes An Overture To Moscow

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is prepared to invite Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union to visit Israel if Mr. Shamir can be sure the invitation will be accepted, his office said Friday.

Moscow severed ties with Israel 21 years ago, but officials in Jerusalem have been encouraged by recent signs of closer relations. An announcement this week that Mr. Shevardnadze would visit Arab countries sparked their curiosity.

In Moscow, a government spokesman declined to speculate on the possibility of a Shevardnadze visit to Israel this year. "Such a question has never been discussed," said Vadim Perelyav, a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

He said that Mr. Shevardnadze had received invitations from a number of Arab countries and planned to visit them, but that no schedules had been fixed.

Mr. Shamir's spokesman, Yossi Ahimeir, said: "If the prime minister would be sure that Mr. Shevardnadze would accept such an invitation, he would invite him to come to visit Israel and to discuss mutual relations, common problems."

"You know that we have nothing against the Soviets," he said. "On the contrary, we are interested in renewing normal relations between Israel and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Shevardnadze said Thursday in Geneva that the Soviet Union was taking an active role in the Middle East peace process in talks with the United States, Arab states and the Palestinians.

Mr. Shamir has said any Soviet role in peace talks would require restoring ties it broke off during the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict and a rise in the number of Soviet Jews allowed to emigrate to Israel.

"If they want to participate in any diplomatic process towards a peace agreement and promoting peace in the Middle East," Mr. Ahimeir said, "they have to be like the United States — to have formal ties with Israel — and to have the flexibility of both sides."

Interest in a Soviet-Middle East peace role has grown since a consular delegation from Moscow visited Israel last summer for the first time since all Soviet bloc countries except Romania severed ties in 1967.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said the Afghan agreement could help bring about a solution to other regional problems, including the Middle East.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Warsaw March Plan Draws Warning

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish police warned Friday that a march planned for Sunday to monuments commemorating the 1943 uprising of Jews in the Warsaw ghetto was illegal and that they could not protect marchers from any "provocations" that might occur.

The procession is being organized by 46 intellectuals and wartime underground commanders who are boycotting anniversary ceremonies organized by the Polish authorities. Jack Kuron, a longtime dissident and one of the organizers of the march, said the police had given him the warning at the Interior Ministry.

The authorities have called the march an opposition publicity stunt, and the Communist Party newspaper, *Tribuna Ludu*, last week dubbed the organizers as opportunistic "cemetery hyenas."

### Greece Says U.S. Stalls Base Talks

ATHENS (AP) — The Greek government blamed the United States on Friday for lack of progress in negotiations on a new agreement on U.S. bases in Greece. The present accord expires in December.

"There has been no particular progress as the American side does not seem disposed to accept certain principles in relation to the Cyprus problem and Greek-Turkish relations," a government spokesman said. Negotiations began in November for an agreement to replace the existing five-year accord. Greek and U.S. officials have held four rounds of talks, and the next meeting is scheduled next week in Athens.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has said repeatedly that a new accord must be linked with progress on Greek-Turkish disputes over the Aegean Sea and the divided Mediterranean island of Cyprus. The United States has refused to be drawn into regional disputes. Four U.S. bases have operated in Greece since the 1950s.

### U.S. Vessels Destroy 3 Mines in Gulf

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Navy minesweepers destroyed on Friday three mines moored in the Gulf east of Bahrain, after a U.S. missile frigate was struck Thursday by an underwater explosion. Defense Department officials said.

An official said the minesweepers had "found and destroyed the three mines" detected by the frigate, the Samuel B. Roberts, before it apparently struck a fourth mine. The blast injured 10 U.S. sailors.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said they did not know who planted the mines in an area of the southern Gulf where mines have not been found previously. They said the mines were old-fashioned devices. Vice President George Bush said earlier Friday that a recently patrolled mine had caused the explosion that struck the frigate as it patrolled about 70 miles (110 kilometers) east of Bahrain. On Friday, the ship was being towed toward Dubai.

### Danes' Nuclear Ban Worries U.S.

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — The United States expressed dismay Friday at a Danish parliamentary vote to tighten a ban on nuclear arms. Friday's vote in favor of an opposition motion urging the conservative-led government to remind visiting warships of Denmark's peacetime ban on atomic arms prompted speculation that Prime Minister Poul Schluter would call an election.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in a statement released by the U.S. Embassy in Copenhagen, said: "The United States government is deeply distressed over the implications for NATO unity and cooperation of the resolution."

"The U.S. has a long-standing policy neither to confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons aboard its ships. This policy is central to the U.S. ability to fulfill its NATO commitments. We are not going to change it."

### Speakes Leaves Merrill Lynch Post

NEW YORK (AP) — Larry Speakes, the former chief White House spokesman, resigned Friday as chief spokesman for Merrill Lynch & Co. after the provoked controversy by revealing that he had concocted quotes for President Ronald Reagan.

The resignation was announced after Mr. Speakes scrapped plans to attend a White House Correspondents' Association dinner in Washington next week as guest of The Washington Post after he revealed in his book, "Speaking Out," that he twice attributed statements to Mr. Reagan that the president never made. Mr. Speakes said his resignation was "the best course of action for Merrill Lynch and for me personally."

### Jail Term in New York Manslaughter

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert Chambers, who had pleaded guilty to a manslaughter charge in the 1986 strangulation of a teen-ager he met in a New York bar, was sentenced Friday to five to 15 years in jail and he apologized for the first time to the family of the victim, Jennifer Levin.

The sentence closed a case that had come to be known as the "preppie-murder" trial because it drew attention to the world of wealthy Manhattan youth and their involvement in under-aged drinking, drugs and sex.

Mr. Chambers' spokesman, Yossi Ahimeir, said: "If the prime minister would be sure that Mr. Shevardnadze would accept such an invitation, he would invite him to come to visit Israel and to discuss mutual relations, common problems."

"You know that we have nothing against the Soviets," he said. "On the contrary, we are interested in renewing normal relations between Israel and the Soviet Union."

Mr. Shevardnadze said Thursday in Geneva that the Soviet Union was taking an active role in the Middle East peace process in talks with the United States, Arab states and the Palestinians.

Mr. Shamir has said any Soviet role in peace talks would require restoring ties it broke off during the 1967 Arab-Israeli conflict and a rise in the number of Soviet Jews allowed to emigrate to Israel.

"If they want to participate in any diplomatic process towards a peace agreement and promoting peace in the Middle East," Mr. Ahimeir said, "they have to be like the United States — to have formal ties with Israel — and to have the flexibility of both sides."

Interest in a Soviet-Middle East peace role has grown since a consular delegation from Moscow visited Israel last summer for the first time since all Soviet bloc countries except Romania severed ties in 1967.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said the Afghan agreement could help bring about a solution to other regional problems, including the Middle East.

British travelers will be allowed to use expired passports under agreements reached with eight countries, the Home Office announced Friday, acknowledging a backlog for processing passport applications. The United States will accept out-of-date passports until June 15. For Hong Kong, Antigua, the Bahamas, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia, the agreements will run until Sept. 30.

Pan Am said Friday in Berlin that the Swedish Civil Aviation Agency had refused to let it continue operating on the Berlin-Stockholm route, which was opened on a provisional basis in November. It said the company was disappointed by the Swedish decision because the traffic on the route had grown faster than forecast.

The P&O Steam Navigation Co. said Friday that it made a slightly revised offer to striking ferry workers in Dover, England, in an effort to end a 10-week-long dispute over pay and working conditions.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Alitalia has canceled most flights to and from Rome on Sunday because of a 12-hour strike by air traffic controllers that is scheduled for between 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. By late Friday, foreign airlines had not yet announced any schedule changes.

British travelers will be allowed to use expired passports under agreements reached with eight countries, the Home Office announced Friday, acknowledging a backlog for processing passport applications. The United States will accept out-of-date passports until June 15. For Hong Kong, Antigua, the Bahamas, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia, the agreements will run until Sept. 30.

Pan Am said Friday in Berlin that the Swedish Civil Aviation Agency had refused to let it continue operating on the Berlin-Stockholm route, which was opened on a provisional basis in November. It said the company was disappointed by the Swedish decision because the traffic on the route had grown faster than forecast.

The P&O Steam Navigation Co. said Friday that it made a slightly revised offer to striking ferry workers in Dover, England, in an effort to end a 10-week-long dispute over pay and working conditions.



David Stadthagen, left, a contra rebel official, announcing in Managua that the group was prepared to reopen high-level peace talks on Friday with the leftist Sandinist government. With him are Roberto Ferrey, center, another contra representative, and Herty Lewites, Nicaragua's minister of tourism.

## Army Rivalry Contributed to Honduran Suspect's Arrest

By Larry Rohter  
*New York Times Service*

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — A bitter factional struggle within the armed forces contributed to the Honduran decision last week to hand over a major drug-trafficking suspect to the United States, and that action has in turn intensified the struggle, according to Honduran government officials and foreign diplomats here.

Mr. Arias said it was important for such talks to begin before the Moscow summit meeting because he believed that was the proper forum for Mr. Reagan to raise with Mr. Gorbachev the question of Soviet and Cuban military assistance to Nicaragua and to leftist guerrilla forces in other Central American countries.

He said his views had been prompted by the "disappointing response" he received to a recent open letter to Mr. Gorbachev that he published in *The New York Times*. In the letter, he called for Moscow to cooperate in not sending destabilizing supplies of weapons into Central America.

Mr. Arias added that a response he received from the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, contained "a lot of cynicism."

Essentially, he said, the Soviet Union either denied sending weapons to the region or asserted that

early in 1986. As recently as last month, President José Matías Azcona Hoyo said publicly that Mr. Matias was extradited to the United States was impossible because the constitution prohibits such an action.



# Mitterrand Stresses Defense

**Chirac Aides Play Down Issue's Impact on Voters**

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

PARIS — As he boldly seeks a second seven-year term, President François Mitterrand has sought to give foreign policy a central place in his campaign.

But his main rival, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, has played down an issue where the president has the constitutional upper hand.

"The French do not consider foreign policy to be a major stake in the campaign," argued a senior aide to Mr. Chirac. "They have the feeling that foreign policy will be the same whoever is president."

Two taur of power-sharing between the Socialist president and the conservative prime minister have strengthened France's long-standing consensus in foreign affairs in several ways. In loose tandem, both men have nudged France away from Gaullist self-reliance and isolationism toward a greater involvement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the defense of West Germany.

But despite the public's lack of interest in foreign policy issues, accents being struck by the president

and the prime minister show divergences or shifts in the French consensus that many analysts say could come into the open after the May 8 runoff vote.

With an eye on Communist and other leftist voters, Mr. Mitterrand has declared disarmament to be a "principal stake" in the election, an assertion nowhere buttressed by public opinion polls, which show Frenchmen worried about unemployment and the economy. But behind such campaign declarations lies the president's rethinking of French strategic doctrine.

Evidently influenced by West German sensitivities about short-range nuclear weapons, Mr. Mitterrand is elaborating a strategy that relies on long-range systems like submarine-launched missiles, that can strike the Soviet Union. The approach implicitly raises doubts about a new French missile, the Hades, which is to come into operation in 1992 and have a range of 340 kilometers (210 miles).

Within Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party, thought is already being given to scrapping the Hades, whose development between 1987 and 1991 is expected to cost \$1.3 billion, as a way to make financing available for education and other nonmilitary uses.

A senior presidential adviser insisted that Mr. Mitterrand's strategic "clarification" was independent of such budgetary considerations, but he acknowledged that the Hades and even conventional forces might have to be cut below the \$8.4 billion projected by the 1987-1991 military program proposed by the Chirac government. The Socialist Party voted for the bill.

"Everyone knows that the funding of the bill is not assured," said

the adviser, who added that even Finance Minister Edouard Balladur was concerned about France's high military costs. "This is not a Socialist problem. This is a problem for everyone."

In a speech on military policy, Mr. Chirac said he favored extending the range of the Hades — so that it would not land on West German territory — and also endorsed the planned construction of a second aircraft carrier for the French Navy.

But in a campaign where questions like the solvency of the social security system are in the forefront of voters' concerns, it is significant that he has refrained from accusing the Socialists of wanting to trim the military budget. The only candidate to propose a specific military program is Raymond Barre, a conservative, who has called for France to build the neutron bomb.

In a "Letter to all Frenchmen" in which he sketched his electoral program, Mr. Mitterrand sarcastically praised Mr. Chirac's sacrifice in abandoning initial support for President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and in giving up opposition to the superpower accord banning medium-range missiles in Europe. "France was able to speak with one voice," the president wrote.

But the president's adviser argued that a key foreign policy difference with Mr. Chirac remained the approach to disarmament and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The aide argued that Mr. Mitterrand was genuinely interested in seeing the superpowers achieve "equilibrium at a lower level" while Mr. Chirac's camp was inclined to say "no" to all disarmament initiatives.



President François Mitterrand, above, addressed students Friday before presidential elections that start April 24. Below, his Gaullist rival, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, spoke at a news conference.



Michel Clement/The Associated Press

Peter Schwedler/Reuters

## Sikh Separatists Kill 5, Including Hindu Leader

United Press International

CHANDIGARH, India — Sikh militants Friday killed five persons in different incidents across Punjab, including a local leader of a rightist Hindu party that has opposed their separatist campaign in the northern state, police said.

Parkash Chand Dua, a leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party, was shot to death at his shop.

"Everyone knows that the funding of the bill is not assured," said

A senior presidential adviser insisted that Mr. Mitterrand's strategic "clarification" was independent of such budgetary considerations, but he acknowledged that the Hades and even conventional forces might have to be cut below the \$8.4 billion projected by the 1987-1991 military program proposed by the Chirac government. The Socialist Party voted for the bill.

"Everyone knows that the funding of the bill is not assured," said

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

### FRANCE

#### CENTRE EXPERIMENTAL D'ETUDE DE LA CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE

Associé à l'Université de Paris-Sorbonne

#### SPECIALIZED COURSES

on request



These courses, for periods varying from 1 to 4 weeks are given by high-level dignitaries and are geared for specialized audiences wishing to extend their knowledge of present day issues in the human science fields [law, economy, social sciences, etc...] and to establish contacts with those having responsibilities in the above categories.

Simultaneous translation.  
Apply to: Mme ERISTOV, Assistant Director  
1 rue Victor Cousin, 75005 Paris, tel. (1) 40 46 22 11 ext. 26.70.

#### SERIOUS ABOUT LEARNING FRENCH?

then trust experienced professionals

VERSION FRANÇAISE intensive, all levels. Small groups (max. 6). For references & brochures

23 Rue de Rivoli - 06000 NICE Tel: 93 88 29 90

### ITALY

#### SCUOLA POLITECNICA DI DESIGN

Viale Monza 259, 20126 Milano, Italy.  
Tel: 392-257-6551.

First Italian school of design, founded by N. Di Salvatore, original member of M.A.C. (Movimento Arte Concreta), in 1954 at Novara and in 1970 in Milan.

Gold medal at 10th International Triennale in Milan. Exhibited at the universal exhibition in Montreal, at the ICSD World Congress of Kyoto in 1973 and at the 42nd International Biennale of "Arts and Sciences" in Venice 1986.

The director, Prof. N. Di Salvatore is proud to invite you to join and participate in this advanced visual and industrial design two year course. The school also offers a new course in COMPUTER DESIGN. Italian and International University professors will conduct the programs.

Personalized teaching: small classes from 6 to 20 students.

Classes are taught in Italian — the school will assist the students in finding lodgings and placement in Italian language classes.

The past graduates from Japan, Greece, China, Israel, Switzerland, Mexico, Austria, Venezuela, Holland, Canada, Australia, U.S.A., Norway, Finland, Sweden, France, Germany are currently employed by top international design studios: Heinz Weisb, Perry King, Bruno Scagliola, Ettore Sottsass, Hans Von Kier, Roberto Sambonet, Rodolfo Bonetto, Bob Noorda, Vittorio Gregotti, Giorgio Giugiaro, etc.

Admission is open to high school graduates.

### AUSTRIA

#### INNSBRUCK INTERNATIONAL SUMMER INSTITUTE

3-6 week summercourses in English, German and Computer; 27 periods per week Monday through Thursday; Weekendprogram: sailing/windsurfing; mountain-biking; tennis; skiing; traveling; cultural programs; For further information and catalog contact:  
IUSI; A-6141 Schärding 26 Austria  
tel: (0) 52 25/42 01, 42 02 telex: 534354 frsch a

### U.S.A.

#### LANGUAGE STUDY IN SALZBURG

Salzburg International Language Center

An international language institute located in Europe's most beautiful city. Intensive German, Italian, French and English courses held at all levels. Special summer programs offered for all age groups. Courses enhanced by extensive travel program. Full boarding facilities available on or off campus.

For information write:  
SLC, Dept. II  
Moosstrasse 105  
A-3020 Salzburg, Austria

Tel: (0622) 84 44 85  
Fax: 0622 11  
Telex: 632476 salz a

### U.S.A.

#### TUFTS UNIVERSITY SUMMER STUDY IN BOSTON... ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND AMERICAN CULTURE

American Language, Culture and University Life. For Students entering U.S. colleges and universities. Study skills, note-taking, library orientation & language lab 6 weeks. Conversational English Language and Culture. For people of all ages wishing to tour New England while improving their English. 4 to 6 weeks. Write or call. Please specify program(s) by name.

Karen L. Stiles, Director, Summer English Language Programs, Tufts University Conference Bureau 17 Medford, Mass 02155 Tel: 617-381-3568

### FRANCE

#### An AMERICAN UNIVERSITY in PARIS

#### MBA

#### UNIVERSITY of HARTFORD BUSINESS SCHOOL

15, av. de la Grande Armée, 75116 Paris

Tel: (1) 43.03.98.28 - Telex: RVL 640.363

Master's degree in Business Administration

Accredited by AACSB

BBA/MIM studies in London — MBA studies in Paris.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Dept LING 10, 51, Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX

Tel: (01) 928 8484 Telex: 8812438

Fax: (01) 620 1226

(Schiller is an accredited member AICS, Washington DC, USA)

### SWITZERLAND

#### LANGUAGE ARTS SKILLS CAMP

August 3-24

Lenk, Switzerland

Specialist instruction for children (ages 9-12) who have difficulties with reading, spelling and comprehension.

Morning and afternoon sports

Spectator sports

For information write:

John Curtis, Director

24 Ave. C.F. Ramuz, 1009 Pully, Switzerland

### U.S.A.

#### Stanley I. Kaplan The Smart MOVE!

PREPARATION FOR:

GMAT

GRE • LSAT

SPEEDREADING

MCAT • DAT

TOEFL

JKAPLAN

STANLEY I. KAPLAN EDUCATIONAL CENTER INC.

For information regarding programs authorized under copyright laws for use by non-profit organizations and non-immigrant alien students in the U.S.A. please call:

800-KAP-TEST

Or write: Dept. HT

Stanley I. Kaplan

Educational Center Ltd.

151 W. 57th Street

NYC 10019, 212-977-8200

Programs available in more than 125 Major US Cities Puerto Rico & Toronto Canada

For information write:  
SLC, Dept. II  
Moosstrasse 105  
A-3020 Salzburg, Austria

Tel: (0622) 84 44 85  
Fax: 0622 11  
Telex: 632476 salz a

### U.S.A.

#### PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

400 N. Sepulveda Blvd.

Los Angeles, California,

90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

Send detailed resume for free evaluation.

BUCKLEY

</div



## OPINION

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Candidates on Defense

Few issues so clearly separate the presidential candidates as national security.

On the right marches George Bush. A little right of center is Albert Gore, a little left of it is Michael Dukakis, and way beyond him is Jesse Jackson.

But position papers aside, there is another measure that voters will try to divine, from the candidates' signals and body language: Who would most adroitly mix diplomacy with force and best manage the vexed politics of defense in Washington.

That is a hard call: there is so little to go on. Candidates for the post of commander in chief need no military experience or knowledge. So their likely competence must be inferred from often tenuous evidence.

Mr. Bush saw combat in World War II and has had wide exposure to national security issues while in office, notably as director of central intelligence and vice president.

He shares credit for the administration's stand-fast tactics that secured the accord on Euromissiles. He must share blame for the chaotic roller-coaster ride in defense spending that increased military capabilities at enormous cost and waste.

He seems now to recognize that problem by calling for stable defense funding, an overhaul of the weapons-buying process and "greater emphasis on making weapons combat-effective." Other than his public support for the administration's enterprises in these areas, it is not clear what positions he argued for privately, if any.

Senator Gore served in Vietnam as a military reporter and, while a congressman, made himself expert on arms control. During

the impasse on the 10-warhead MX missile sought by the White House, Mr. Gore skillfully advocated a less threatening and more survivable missile, the single-warhead Midgetman. His idea was adopted by the administration as part of a compromise to build both missiles. Mr. Gore's support of the plan helped persuade Congress to accept it.

It is unusual for a junior congressman to make such a mark on strategic issues. Mr. Gore has also thought carefully about other aspects of national security. He supports the navy's successful intervention in the Gulf. He understands the politics of weapons procurement, and that building new strategic weapons and seeking agreements to limit them are both essential.

Michael Dukakis would scrap the MX and Midgetman missiles, and cut the strategic defense program down to its pre-star-wars size. These policies would not encourage the Russians to scrap their most threatening weapons. Mr. Dukakis's best credentials lie elsewhere, in the promise of managing the Pentagon as well as he has Massachusetts.

Defense is not one of Jesse Jackson's strengths. His foreign policy is based on seeking peace with everyone, so it follows that less defense would be needed. He would cancel almost all new strategic weapons and cut conventional arms as well, to save "tens of billions of dollars."

As a civil rights leader, Mr. Jackson has not had to think a lot about nuclear strategy. Perhaps he has acquired skills that would prove more important, like the ability to negotiate with adversaries.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Higher Taxes Would Help

Americans have just finished doing their income taxes, the forms were more difficult than ever, the rates went down but liability may have gone up and many taxpayers must be wondering, "Whatever happened to tax reform?" Now we are prepared to add to the people's pleasure by announcing: The income tax is too low in America.

The Senate has just adopted a budget resolution for next fiscal year. The tax and spending figures are almost exactly what the president proposed. The House approved and the final budget will be; this is the year of the dove (or perhaps it is ostrich) in fiscal policy. Remove from this budget Social Security, which is in surplus, and you have the part that is supposed to be financed mainly by the income tax. That part is more than \$200 billion deficit; almost a fourth of the spending has no revenue supporting it.

The habit is to ascribe this to big government, as if government were an alien force, an adversary. Unfortunately, as in the comic strip, the adversary is the same "us" that sees the threat and feels oppressed. The major items in this part of the budget are defense, interest on the debt and money pouring out to citizens and state and local governments in the form of benefits and grants. Americans are demanding more in services than they have been willing to pay for in taxes. The Social Security surplus has obscured this, and will continue to do so until the baby boomers begin to retire in the next century.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Speak for Yourself, Larry

Larry Speakes has disclosed that, as President Reagan's press secretary, he sometimes manufactured presidential quotes. On two occasions detailed in a kiss-and-tell book about his life at the top, Mr. Speakes says he put words in Mr. Reagan's mouth and fobbed them off on unsuspecting reporters. Worse, the president did not object.

Mr. Speakes relates that in 1983, when the Russians shot down a Korean airliner, he gave Mr. Reagan credit for comments Secretary of State George Shultz made at a crisis session in the White House. His claim did excuse: The president "had almost nothing to say." And in 1985 at the Geneva summit meeting, Mr. Speakes reveals, he had a subordinate create the high-sounding bromides that Mr. Reagan supposedly uttered in private to Mikhail Gorbachev. His excuse this time: concern that Mr. Gorbachev "was really getting the advantage over us in his give-and-take with reporters."

National security, politics and ordinary

discretion often keep presidential press secretaries from speaking the whole truth about their bosses. With reason, they withhold many facts and sometimes stretch others. Pulling words out of thin air to get better press is something else. Mr. Reagan's unspoken words railed no masters, but just the idea of concocting them shows a White House that subordinates honesty to public relations. Referring to what the president did not say in Geneva, Mr. Speakes admits in his book that "in retrospect, it was clearly wrong to take such liberties." Why? Not because it was a lie but because it was risky; the Russians might have blown his story.

Mr. Speakes's successor, Martin Fitzwater, calls the ploy quotes "a damned outrage" but Mr. Reagan expressed only distaste when asked about it. Claiming not to have heard of the fabrications until now, he left unclear whether it is official deception he dislikes, or just books that reveal it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## The Soviet Union Has Lost

The documents signed in Geneva this week formalized a fact that had long been apparent, not least to Mikhail Gorbachev: The Soviet Union has lost in Afghanistan. For the first time since Soviet troops left Austria in 1955, Russians will be withdrawing from territory they took in war. For the first time, the borders of communism will be shrinking because Russia has been beaten.

The guerrillas fighting Russia and its client [Major General Najib] have rejected the settlement, and have said they will go on fighting. America and Russia are racing to put as many weapons as possible into their friends' hands before the deal's contours and conditional restraints on arms deliveries take effect. Who eventually runs Afghanistan is still to be decided by war, or by negotiations after the various sides have weighed up their chances in such a war.

— The Economist (London).

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES WITCHELMORE, Design Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Sunday Page • JAMES R. CRATE, Business Financial Editor • RENE BONDY, Page Producer • ALAIN LECOUTE, and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANCOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROBERT KRANEHOF, Advertising Sales Director • KOURTIS HOWELL, Director, Information Systems

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 61395; Circulation, 612825; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630692. Director de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Connaught Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex RS56928. Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-2610516. Telex: 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robert MacKenzie, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LP. Tel: 436-6902. Telex: 202009. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lammert, Friedrichstrasse 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 226733. Telex: 416172. Pres. U.S.: Michael C. O'Leary, 850 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Tel: (212) 739-0860. Telex: 217-175. S.A.: an capital de 1200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Copyright 1988, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

## Sure They Want to Lead Us — but Where?

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

**N**EW YORK — No one found the presidential elections in France and the United States dull at the beginning of this decade. Ronald Reagan and François Mitterrand were elected after hard-fought, issue-oriented contests.

In 1981, Mr. Mitterrand led a unified left in a campaign that promised broad reform, reduced inequities and redistribution of wealth — that is, socialism. Mr. Reagan led a broad conservative coalition in the opposite direction: deregulation, decentralization, less government. Both men conducted divisive campaigns which they harshly criticized existing practices and called for sweeping change.

Both won their elections, then both attempted to implement their campaign promises. But for one reason or another, both have strayed far from their original plans. And by building new coalitions and recruiting new advisers, both have emerged as ideologically ambiguous figures.

In each country, the president's party also controls the legislature, he wields vast power — which is why they want to be president.

France confronts important problems.

The post-World War II framework for foreign affairs is collapsing in Europe, and new Soviet initiatives require new responses. Some French

intellectuals who served in two previous French administrations, is one, striking questions as these:

"How should the nation deal with its debt and trade problem, and with the Latin debt situation?"

"What should be the American position on a Palestinian state and on negotiations with the PLO?"

"How can the United States secure greater allied contributions to the common defense?"

"What should the U.S. government do about the problem of General Manuel Antonio Noriega in Panama? ("Persuade him to leave" is simply not good enough.)

No one can anticipate all future problems or answer all anticipated questions. Nor does any public have the interest or the time to hear detailed discussions of all hypothetical issues.

But democracy is a system that, in principle, gives the people the right to determine not only who shall govern but to what broad ends.

In France and the United States, only candidates of the extremes are speaking to the issues. But moderation does not relieve would-be presidents of their obligation to tell us not only that they want to lead us, but where they propose to go.

© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Singapore Walls Out

## The Disease

By Jim Hoagland

**W**ASHINGTON — Singapore's disciplined march to prosperity has been conducted under the intelligent and far-seeing gaze of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew for the past two decades. Mr. Lee demonstrated during a visit to Washington this week why other world leaders go on their way to find out what is on Asia's statesman's mind.

"The American role is no longer that of commander in chief in the world, but that of commander of the biggest forces," he told one group when the topic of American decline as a world power surfaced. Like Eisenhower in World War II, building consensus among sovereign leaders, the United States now needs to consult more before giving orders to other forces under its control, he said.

The challenge confronting America is not to manage a decline but to learn to use the growing strength of others to further U.S. goals, he suggested. He was insistent that Japan, Singapore's distant neighbor and World War II occupying power, should be reminded of its inability and responsibility to move in the Third World.

In Germany, he said, "Israel and Jews worldwide have continued to make Germans aware of the wrongs they did" and the special responsibilities they bear. He added: "Nobody does that to Japan. I wonder why not."

Why is a leader this wise and eloquent involved in petty naming battles with the foreign press over what they write about his city-state, and why does he work so hard to suppress an already weak domestic opposition? He responds forcefully with answers that challenge perceptions of American politics in an election year and the reaction abroad to the global growth of American-style media.

Mr. Lee sat quietly for most of his discussion, listening intently to a half-dozen American political reporters and analysts give their projections for this year's elections.

The Americans' remarks focused on the weaknesses of George Bush and the Democratic candidates. Few of them seemed to see any redeeming social value in the year's political exercise, an attitude that was not lost on the prime minister when his turn came to respond to questions about Singapore's restrictions on the press:

"I am Asia. I am not America. I cannot allow American correspondents to decide my national agenda for me. An American journalist writes with the assumption that all governments are weak, that all politicians are venal. They would transpose their values to my society, and it is a set of values that we do not adhere to."

He alluded to the strain of negativity that seems particularly strong in this year's U.S. election coverage, which frequently strikes visitors from abroad as destructive. Mr. Lee's point was echoed in a moving and thoughtful farewell to journalism that Thomas Griffith, a retiring press columnist for Time magazine, published this week.

Journalists have come through a period of sharp criticism for being in favor of political causes. Mr. Griffith wrote, only to discover that "their fault may be the opposite: seeing politicians and their handlers up close, they have no faith in any of them and are carriers, as well as recorders, of the prevailing disaffection."

Mr. Lee is determined to keep this American disease out of his multicultural nation, where racial tensions, he says, bubble just beneath the surface. He almost suggests that he regrets having personally chosen English as the dominant language of Singapore, whose largest population groups are Chinese and Malays. English-language publications printed elsewhere but sold in Singapore challenge his government's version of reality.

"There is an off-shore press based in Hong Kong now," he said. "It is no longer a foreign press reporting on Singapore to foreigners in America or Europe, but it is now reporting Singapore to Singaporeans. I would not import American media problems."

As Mr. Lee's account indicates, the real problems of his country have been created by the media but are deeply rooted societal conflicts. He is likely to exacerbate them by imposing misguided restrictions that discourage open examination of these problems and harm Singapore's image abroad.

But his countercriticism of the U.S. press and its frequently jaded assumptions about politicians and the nature of politics should not be simply brushed off. He has heard something disturbing, something that is worth pondering as American voter turnout continues to sink toward a level that is one-third or less of that of most industrial democracies.

Now Mayor Ed Koch of New York, who does not admire Mr. Jackson and the senator was lying there bleeding. When he picked himself up, he had to spend time trying to answer noncandidate Cuomo instead of dealing with candidates Jackson and Dukakis. The Gore camp is not full of enthusiasm for the governor of New York anymore.

It also developed, according to newspapers, television and national magazines, that by emphasizing his longstanding support for Israel, Mr. Gore was guilty of pandering to the Jews. Now, that did surprise the young Tennessee, who had thought that you loved Israel as to tell farmers you loved high prices for corn.

Then the senator did some funny things to himself. One morning he said the country was voting for a president, not a preacher. That not terribly sensitive remark became the big political news of the day: the TV news bite. Unfortunately for the senator, it happened on the very day he was making a serious speech in the evening, which of course was crowded off the air by the preacher wise-crack. That violated the following rule: Don't be a smart aleck on the day you plan to be a statesman.

Now Mayor Ed Koch of New York, who does not admire Mr. Jackson, is endorsing Mr. Gore, which might persuade some backsliding Gore supporters that a vote for Al Gore could be a vote for Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Jackson will go on to the Atlanta convention and Mr. Gore will soon return to Tennessee. The Democratic race will be duller, and Mr. Gore will be wiser in the ways of the big city.

The New York Times

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1888: Bismarck's Fear

**L**ONDON — The Spectator says: "Ever since 1875, the dominant political apprehension in the German Chancellors' mind has been the invasion of his country by the combined armies of France and Russia. [Chancellor Bismarck] believes that these armies must, if they act together, inflict upon Germany grisly wounds, and he has even a secret apprehension, based upon his knowledge of Russian military in actual combat, that they might prove too strong for the German army, which, as Count Molitor once said, has never been tried by defeat." It is to prevent this disaster that he has so carefully conciliated the Russian Court."

**1913: The Belgian Strike**

**B**RUSSELS — The situation in the national strike for malevolent suffrage in Belgium today [April 15] is as follows: complete cessation of work in the collieries; 40 to 50 percent of

strikers in the great industries. The number of men out is estimated at 350,000. A lively scene occurred this afternoon in the Senate, when the Opposition protested against the tardy convocation of that body, which might otherwise have been able to deal with the present situation. Baron de Broqueville, the Premier, replied that he was absolutely decided not to yield to the clamor of the populace.

**1938: Barcelona Cut Off**

**F**RAUCO-SPANISH FRONTIER — The Spanish Nationalist forces cut all highway and railroad communications between Barcelona and Valencia [on April 15], when General Aranda's troops bled their way to the sea on a 20-mile front and occupied the town of Vinaroz on the Mediterranean coast. By this achievement, the territory in southeastern Spain which is still in Republican hands finds itself cut off from Catalonia, the main remaining center of Republican resistance outside the Madrid sector.

كتابات العالم



NYSE Most Actives							
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.			
CenEn	16,774	15	154	+ 14			
NYSEG	10,045	22	112	+ 10			
Texaco	4,972	44	434	- 16			
AT&T	3,742	24	245	- 26			
AT&T	11,249	11	114	- 11			
Verity	2,702	14	13	- 12			
El Paso	2,478	42	42	+ 42			
Fordham	2,141	22	22	- 22			
AmEx	16,762	25	25	- 25			
British	1,778	36	36	- 36			
Norfolk	1,718	26	26	- 26			
USX	1,724	26	26	- 26			

Market Sales							
NYSE 4 P.M. Volume	234,160,000						
NYSE prev. close	1,125.10						
NYSE prev. close	1,125.00						
Amex prev. close	1,250,000						
OTC 4 P.M. Volume	1,200,000						
OTC 4 P.M. Volume	1,200,000						
NYSE volume down	1,144,000						
NYSE volume down	1,143,000						
Amex volume down	3,145,000						
OTC volume down	1,200,000						

NYSE Index							
High	Low	Close	Chg.				
Commodities	147.03	145.48	147.00	- 0.14			
Industrials	179.15	178.97	179.12	- 0.03			
Utilities	68.75	68.78	68.78	- 0.06			
Finance	120.04	120.16	120.53	- 0.63			

# Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary							
Class	Prev.						
Advanced	276	115					
Declined	385	325					
Unchanged	87	82					
Total Issues	738	622					
New Highs	7	4					
New Lows	1	1					

NASDAQ Index							
Class	Prev.						
Composite	372.93	363.63					
Industrial	482.25	472.25					
Financial	482.25	472.25					
Transportation	363.77	353.77					
Utilities	363.77	353.77					

AMEX Most Actives							
Vol.	Highb.	Low	Last	Chg.			
TexAir	7816	1054	1054	- 1054			
Worl's	3,026	1178	1178	- 1178			
Schoell	3,026	1178	1178	- 1178			
Telecom	3,026	1178	1178	- 1178			
Calif. Corp.	2,661	12	12	- 12			
Alcatel	2,661	12	12	- 12			
Wilson	1,871	5	5	- 5			
Homes	1,871	5	5	- 5			
USX	1,721	139	139	- 139			

Dow Jones Bond Averages							
Class	Prev.						
Advanced	570	144					
Declined	470	160					
Unchanged	111	111					
Total Issues	111	4					
New Highs	16	21					
New Lows	16	21					

NYSE Diary							
Class	Prev.						
Advanced	570	144					
Declined	470	160					
Unchanged	111	111					
Total Issues	111	4					
New Highs	16	21					
New Lows	16	21					

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.							
Buy	Sales	\$M'dy					
April 14	324,564	614,472	4,215				
April 15	272,298	544,482	4,195				
April 16	254,420	519,172	1,500				
April 17	254,420	519,172	1,500				

\*Included in the sales figures

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## MARKETS: Dow Recovers After Its Plunge

(Continued from Page 1)

ers who buy and sell at certain levels.

Ricky Harrington, a technical analyst with Interstate Securities Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina, said: "Those who believe in the positive scenario see 1,980 as the place to buy. Any penetration of 1,980 would only confirm the downward."

"The old nemesis remains the dollar," he said. "Higher interest rates or reduced consumption" to cut the trade deficit "would mean a slowdown in economic activity."

As expected, the beating on Wall Street on Thursday was felt in the Far East on Friday as prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange fell sharply. The Tokyo market was closed by the time the wholesale price statistics were released.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's spokesman, Keizo Obuchi, called on traders to remain calm in the aftermath of New York's setback.

The Nikkei average of 225 selected issues, which climbed 125.80 to a record high Thursday, fell 217.78 to close at 26,893.57.

In Europe, several markets, including London, ended above the day's lows.

Dealers said the way Tokyo recovered, closing down only 0.8 percent, undoubtedly steadied the Europeans. So did the central bank intervention to support the dollar.

"There has been a collective sigh of relief that New York didn't crash at the opening," a London trader said.

The London Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 blue-chip stocks ended at 1,778.6 points, down 8.6 points or only 0.5

percent, and well above the day's low of 1,766 points.

French shares ended lower but with early losses mostly recovered as bargain-hunters moved in. Paris dealers said.

The 50-share Bourse index ended 0.28 percent below Thursday's close. But it had been down 2.11 percent at one point.

In Frankfurt, West German shares dropped sharply but dealers said the fall was not as bad as had been expected. "The mixture of shock after the figures and the fact that it's a Friday meant there wasn't enough turnover for much to happen," one said.

Hong Kong's Hang Seng index lost about 93 points to 2,591. But Sydney stock prices regained some ground in late trade. The Australian All-Ordinaries Index was down 30.30 points to 1,436.8, after the day's low of 1,423.5.





## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Singapore  
Falls Out  
of Disease

Jim Hoagland

INGTON — Singapore

planned march to protest

ad far-reaching pace of

Mr. Kuan Yew for the

visit to Washington

other world leaders to

try to find out what is

in the mind of

American

commander-in-chief

of forces.

He told an audience

topic of American

power surfaced.

In World War II he

was among

sovereign

States now need to

under its control, he said.

challenge confronting

America's strength of

U.S. goals, he suggested

that Japan, Singapore

and World War II

power should be reme-

mbered by the Third

World.

He said, "I am

wide aware of the

and the special respon-

sibility we have

involved in many things

about his country.

He work so hard to

weak domestic oppo-

nents forcefully will

change perceptions of

in an election year

abroad to the global

American-style media

see fit quickly for a

on, listening inten-

ently American political

analysis give their pre-

dictions on Friday

market's future.

Market's remarks found

of George Bush and

democratic candidates.

He seemed to see an

and the special respon-

sibility we have

involved in many things

about his country.

He work so hard to

weak domestic oppo-

nents forcefully will

change perceptions of

in an election year

abroad to the global

American-style media

see fit quickly for a

on, listening inten-

ently American political

analysis give their pre-

dictions on Friday

market's future.

Market's remarks found

of George Bush and

democratic candidates.

He seemed to see an

and the special respon-

sibility we have

involved in many things

about his country.

He work so hard to

weak domestic oppo-

nents forcefully will

change perceptions of

in an election year

abroad to the global

American-style media

see fit quickly for a

on, listening inten-

ently American political

analysis give their pre-

dictions on Friday

market's future.

Market's remarks found

of George Bush and

democratic candidates.

He seemed to see an

and the special respon-

sibility we have

involved in many things

about his country.

He work so hard to

weak domestic oppo-

nents forcefully will

change perceptions of

in an election year

abroad to the global

American-style media

see fit quickly for a

on, listening inten-

ently American political

analysis give their pre-

dictions on Friday

market's future.

Market's remarks found

of George Bush and

democratic candidates.

He seemed to see an

and the special respon-

sibility we have

involved in many things

about his country.

He work so hard to

weak domestic oppo-

nents forcefully will

change perceptions of

in an election year

abroad to the global

American-style media

see fit quickly for a

on, listening inten-

ently American political

analysis give their pre-

dictions on Friday

market's future.

Market's remarks found

of George Bush and

democratic candidates.

He seemed to see an

and the special respon-

sibility we have

involved in many things

about his country.

He work so hard to

weak domestic oppo-

nents forcefully will

change perceptions of

in an election year

abroad to the global

American-style media

see fit quickly for a

on, listening inten-

ently American political

analysis give their pre-

dictions on Friday

market's future.

Market's remarks found

of George Bush and

democratic candidates.

He seemed to see an

and the special respon-

sibility we have

involved in many things

about his country.

He work so hard to

weak domestic oppo-

nents forcefully will

change perceptions of

in an election year

abroad to the global

American-style media

see fit quickly for a

on, listening inten-

ently American political

analysis give their pre-

dictions on Friday

market's future.

Market's remarks found

of George Bush and

democratic candidates.

He seemed to see an

and the special respon-

sibility we have

involved in many things

about his country.

He work so hard to

weak domestic oppo-

nents forcefully will

change perceptions of

in an election year

abroad to the global

American-style media

see fit quickly for a

on, listening inten-

ently American political

analysis give their pre-

dictions on Friday

market's future.

Market's remarks found

of George Bush and

democratic candidates.

He seemed to see an

and the special respon-

sibility we have





## ACROSS

1 Flashy squawker  
6 "Cherchez la —"  
11 Goya's, duchess  
15 Neighbor of Ga.  
18 Inspiration for a cat zone  
19 Celestial hunter  
20 Pseudologist  
21 Form by carving  
23 Groups of maestros?  
25 Foremost  
27 Raphael's birthplace  
28 Execute a salom  
29 Deposit on a wedding band?  
30 Connects  
32 Jolson's river  
34 Cubic meter  
35 Cone-shaped dwelling  
38 Summaries  
41 Charge  
42 Aujourd'hui's turner  
43 Electronic pulse maker

## ACROSS

1 The — wise are as gods... Ecc. 12:11  
2 Parts of calyxes  
3 Box  
5 Branch of learning  
6 Petrol  
89 Bully's prey  
90 Addis —  
93 Swift's forte.  
94 S. Korea's first president  
96 Simple litigations?  
98 Industrial tub  
101 Straying  
105 A town between Boston and Lowell  
106 Johnson as a scorer?  
108 Noble, in Nürnberg  
109 Components of psyches  
110 Colette's "The One"  
111 Author of "Common Sense"  
112 Sullivan and McMahon  
77 Manufacturers  
78 Chills  
79 Workers' gp.  
80 Puccini's "Manon" —

## DOWN

1 Word on a Japanese ship  
2 Asiatic border river  
3 The Georgia Peach  
4 Judge  
5 Hot dog  
6 Watch chain  
7 Precambrian and Paleozoic  
8 Coveted pelts  
9 Couturiere  
10 Annapolis grad.  
11 Goat or butterfly  
12 Woody climbers  
13 Erie Canal vessel

## DOWN

14 Kuwaiti or Omani  
15 Faced  
16 Summa cum  
17 Lou Grant portrayer  
22 Raison d'  
24 Brooklyn's Preacher  
26 Penny pinchers  
28 Butter at Fordham  
31 Additional bedding?  
33 Editor?  
35 Oates novel  
36 Joyce's homeland

## DOWN

37 Fresh load of pigs?  
38 Elements  
40 Martinique et St. Pierre  
41 Polo team  
43 Tolerate  
44 Impassive monarch?  
45 Errors at the cash register?  
46 Auguries  
47 Like a craze  
48 "Can't! Don't! — Won't!"  
Kipling  
51 Irregular  
52 Outlet  
53 Bronx follower  
56 Hen's comment

## ACROSS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17  
18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47  
48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleka.

## THE MAN WHO INVENTED SATURDAY MORNING: And Other Adventures in American Enterprise

By David Owen. 215 pages. \$16.95. Villard Books, Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

**A**T A Multilevel Marketing Symposium in Salt Lake City, a video is expounding the virtues of a powdered food-replacement beverage mix called Liv-it; it can be taken by itself or (depending on your girl) used in combination with either Lose-it or Gain-it.

If you want something to read, you can subscribe to a magazine called Chain Saw Age ("not to be confused with Chain Saw Age") or write away for a book called "Desarology: Hairstyling for the Deceas."

Your Barbie doll won't be complete without a glow-in-the-dark evening gown and a pet tropical bird with reversible wings. And why not buy yourself a bag of Parsnip Chips?

David Owen, a journalist who has published two previous books, "High School" (an account of his

## BOOKS

experiences during a semester he spent passing himself off as a high school student) and "None of the Above" (an inquiry into the more arguable practices of the standardized-testing industry), has now collected the magazine pieces in which he has been exploring the neglected corners and unsung exploits of American capitalism.

The Man Who Invented Saturday Morning" is highly entertaining and highly informative and in large measure entertaining because it is informative. Part of Owen's success lies in his happy choice of subject matter. The world of conventions, for example, would have struck most writers as a promising enough theme in itself, but Owen wasn't satisfied with dropping in on just any convention.

He made his path to the annual convention of Meeting Planners International — a meeting of professional meeting planners, which meant that it was also, he says, a "metameeting," an example of the sort of thing it was supposed to be considering.

This particular gathering took place in St. Louis, a city that in recent years has been making a strenuous effort to attract convention business.

Owen takes the opportunity to offer some reflections about the convention industry at large. But it is the details that stick. The advertisement for a convention resort in California, for instance: "Banquets will be served with a flare as seen in European hotels"; and the audiovisual presentation of "Megatrends," with its prediction that "Swedes will become more Swedish."

Another excursion took Owen to Naples, New York, where there is a museum devoted to worldwide developments in packaged goods. About 5,000 items are shown on a rotating basis; they testify, among other things, to what Owen calls "the implacable optimism at the heart of free enterprise," since a high proportion of them will never get past the patent-testing stage.

The museum has a special section, in fact, featuring proven failures. The exhibits include such imaginative might-have-beens as Touzé of Yogurt shampoo, Nuloo deodorant tablets, Gimme Cucumber hair conditioner, and Gorilla Balls vitamin-enriched malt candy.

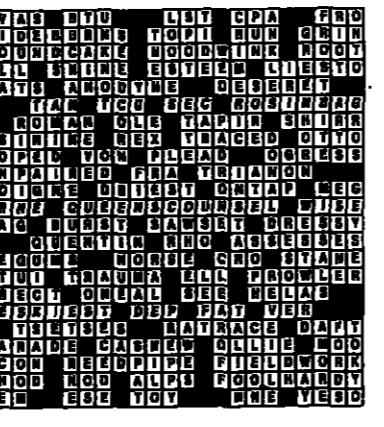
Given this kind of material, or given the wonderful array of trade magazines that he surveys in his essay "The Fifth Estate," it may sound as though all Owen has to do is to be funny is to compile a list. But a light touch is much harder to achieve than it looks and the more I read him, the more I found myself admiring his nimbleness and sense of timing.

The title essay, "The Man Who Invented Saturday Morning," is about the marketing genius who first hit on the idea of using television cartoons to sell toys. But it touches on many other aspects of the toy industry as well, including the history of Lego (a Danish invention), and in passing it proffers such curious scraps of information as the fact that the yo-yo was introduced to the United States by the man who also invented the parking meter. Owen never forgets to hand in his trivia.

Of course, Saturday morning, as reinvented by the toy industry, is no joke. Most children's television is not only "abysmal" (Owen's word), but likely to have disastrous consequences in years to come, educational and otherwise. Since Owen doesn't like anything that smacks of censorship, he doesn't know what the answer is; but then which of us does?

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



"MR. WILSON DECIDED TO CHASE ME HOME EARLY TODAY."

## WEATHER

EUROPE		HIGH	LOW	ASIA		HIGH	LOW
Algeria	27	28	25	C	F	24	21
Austria	27	28	25	B	F	24	21
Athens	11	12	11	B	F	24	21
Barcelona	20	21	18	B	F	24	21
Bordeaux	10	11	10	B	F	24	21
Berlin	10	11	10	B	F	24	21
Brisbane	10	11	10	B	F	24	21
Copenhagen	11	12	10	B	F	24	21
Dubai	24	25	22	B	F	24	21
Edinburgh	10	11	10	B	F	24	21
Florence	15	16	14	B	F	24	21
Glasgow	15	16	14	B	F	24	21
Geneva	18	19	17	B	F	24	21
Helsinki	10	11	10	B	F	24	21
Lisbon	20	21	18	B	F	24	21
London	10	11	10	B	F	24	21
Madrid	22	23	20	B	F	24	21
Milan	14	15	12	B	F	24	21
Moscow	15	16	14	B	F	24	21
Nice	18	19	17	B	F	24	21
Paris	14	15	12	B	F	24	21
Prague	12	13	10	B	F	24	21
Rome	19	20	17	B	F	24	21
Stockholm	20	21	18	B	F	24	21
Toronto	15	16	13	B	F	24	21
Venice	16	17	14	B	F	24	21
Vienna	15	16	13	B	F	24	21
Zurich	15	16	13	B	F	24	21

## MIDDLE EAST

Atlanta	24	25	21	B	F	24	21
Baltimore	16	17	13	B	F	24	21
Berlin	14	15	11	B	F	24	21
Caracas	20	21	18	B	F	24	21
Cairo	20	21	18	B	F	24	21
Denmark	15	16	12	B	F	24	21
Istanbul	12	13	10	B	F	24	21
Tel Aviv	22	23	19	B	F	24	21

## OCEANIA

Sydney	20	21	18	B	F	24	21
Sydney	20	21	18	B	F	24	21
Sydney	20	21	18	B	F	24	21

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Not available. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp., 12-8 (54-64). LONDON: Rain. Temp., 13-5 (54-61). MUNICH: Rain. Temp., 12-8 (54-61). PARIS: Rain. Temp., 12-8 (54-61). ROME: Hazy. Temp., 17-11 (62-66). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Stormy. Temp., 18-8 (64-68). TOKYO: Rain. Temp., 17-11 (62-66). MANILA: Fair. Temp., 24 (75-79). SEOUL: Fair. Temp., 14-10 (57-61). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp., 31-25 (86-91). TOKYO: Fair. Temp., 18-11 (64-72).

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, April 15

Amsterdam		Class Prev.	Johannesburg		Class Prev.	London		Class Prev.	Milan		Class Prev.	Paris		Class Prev.	Zurich		Class Prev.	Tokyo		
ABN Bank	39.70	39.48	DBS	DBA	104.00	102.00	100.00	100.00	83.00	82.00	82.00	AECL	104.00	102.00	BHP	7.85	8.12	Switzer	107.00	106.25
ACF Holding	53.80	53.50	Dresdner Bank	250.70	247.00	247.00	247.00	247.00	247.00	247.00	247.00	Altice American	100.00	100.00	FCM	2.25	2.25	Swissair	141.00	140.25
AEG	72.10	71.80	Friedrichshafen	200.70	198.00	198.00														

## SPORTS

مکالمہ ایڈیشن

## A Touch Of Seoul In Boston

### Marathon Draws Olympic Hopefuls

*United Press International*

78 Warning  
Friday that they could not  
electoral and anniversaries  
in a long time ago, police had given  
position publicly in  
Ludu, last week.

use Talks  
met the United States  
December.  
American side plan  
relation to the tournament spokesman  
ent to replace the  
held four rounds of  
Athens.  
id repeatedly that a  
Turkish dispute over  
disputes. Four US  
and Cyprus. The  
Bahrain. On Friday

Lines in Gulf  
minesweepers destroyed  
of Bahrain, also in  
an underwater mine

nd and destroyed the  
Roberts, before a group  
U.S. sailors.  
id, said they did an  
ern Gulf where min-  
mines were old-timers  
Friday that a mine  
struck the front of  
Bahrain. On Friday

ries U.S.  
ed States expressed  
then a ban on nuclear  
tion urging the government  
Denmark's peace  
Minister Poul Søe

lement released by  
States government  
unity and cooperation  
ther to confirm no  
s. This policy is  
s. We are not going to do

ill Lynch Post  
the former chief  
died, spokesman for  
s, calling that let  
Rosen.

Mr. Spokes scrappi-  
ers Association  
Washington Post said  
that he was amic-  
President never said it  
a best course of ac-

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

1984 and 1985 to become the first

back-to-back triumphs since Bill Rodgers did it in 1979 and 1980,

and Jones both agreed it would

take a Boston victory to make the

British team.

"They're really looking for an  
exceptional performance," said  
Jones, who holds history's second  
fastest marathon time of 2 hours, 7  
minutes, 13 seconds — one second  
shy of the world mark.

"It's a gamble, but life's a game,"

Smith said Thursday of bypassing this weekend's London Marathon, the official British Olympic trials. "I'm rolling the dice, and I think they're going to come up."

Smith, who won in Boston in

